

Review

INSECTS OF MICRONESIA

Introduction, vol. 1, *by* J. LINSLEY GRESSITT, 1954. 257 pp. Bibliography, vol. 2, *by* TEISO ESAKI, E. H. BRYAN, JR., and J. L. GRESSITT, 1955. 65 pp. Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae, vol. 17, no. 1, *by* J. LINSLEY GRESSITT, 1955. 60 pp. Bernice P. Bushop Museum, Honolulu.

It is no surprise that this series of publications describing the insect fauna of the Micronesian islands is off to a splendid start. It is under the able direction and editorship of Dr. J. Linsley Gressitt who is well known for his work on the beetles of the Asiatic region, and for his boundless energy.

The first two volumes of the series serve as an introduction and background for those to follow. A prospectus of forthcoming volumes is published in the introduction. Volume 1 is an excellent source book for the geography and ecology of these islands. It is only necessary to thumb through the volume to realize that these islands are the reality of our childhood dreams—the tropical paradise that every naturalist dreams of visiting. A study of the text will reveal the tremendous amount of field work that has gone into the project, convincing evidence of the usefulness of the specialized volumes to follow provided the individual authors take advantage of this wealth of field experience.

R. H. ARNETT, JR.

NOTE ON ATRACTOCERUS

I still think that this genus is definitely Coleopteran, Polyphagan, and nearer to the Lymexylidae than anything else. I think if Dr. King lifts the elytron without disturbing the folding of the wing, he will find the median sclerite diagonally folded in exactly the same way in both *Hylecoetus* and *Atractocerus*, with two convex and an intervening concave fold radiating from its apex, just as I figured it in the V^E CONGRES INTERNATIONALE D'ENTOMOLOGIE, pl. 15, fig. 21, in 1932. The concave furrow runs between the trifold vein and the next single axillary, just as it does between the anastomosing four veins and the fifth of the principal group in *Hylecoetus* and many Coleoptera, and the preceding and following convex folds also fall in the same positions, indicating strongly that the 3-forked vein represents three main anal branches, and the two following ones the same two of most Coleoptera. The specialization is exactly parallel to that between the Tenebrionidae and the Meloidae, save than in the latter case each stage has one less vein.—WM. T. M. FORBES, 16 Garden St., Cambridge 38, Mass.